

FEB 1952 51-4AA

REFERENCE COPY

50X1-HUM

DO NOT CIRCULATE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 23 January 1953

SUBJECT 1. Wage and Tax Information  
2. Electrification in the Khaskovo Area  
3. The Uzundzhovo Agricultural Cooperative

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF  
INFO.NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)PLACE  
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

Wage and Tax Information

1. Income tax schedules are weighted in favor of the industrial and official classes. Laborers and public officers who earn less than 3,000 leva per annum pay no tax; the tax on 3,000 leva is four percent and taxes rise progressively from this amount to a peak of 60 percent. Farmers and independent craftsmen, on the other hand, begin paying taxes on 2,000 leva per annum; their income tax varies from 15 percent to 60 percent.

2. Two-thirds of the government's revenue is obtained by means of the "transaction tax," a tax paid by merchants on every item sold. The rate of taxation varies from one percent on certain food items to 20 percent on furniture, the tax of course being paid by the consumer. The merchant pays this tax every three months.

3. The most lucrative positions are those which the Party dispenses. A "Party organizer" earns between 800 and 1,000 leva per month and a "Party secretary" receives between 1,200 and 1,400 leva per month. A middle-bracket government worker can expect to receive 400 leva per month;   50X1-HUM  
A common laborer is paid approximately 15 leva per day, whereas skilled workers earn approximately 30 leva daily. Army officers receive 400 leva per month as second lieutenant and successive ranks each receive an additional 100 leva per month per rank in addition to allowances of 100 leva per month of "fodder money."

Electrification in the Khaskovo Area

4. To judge from the example of Khaskovo, the government's plan to have the entire country electrified by 1953 is within reach. Electricity has now been made available to every potential customer in the entire Khaskovo district. Between 1948

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION														
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI																

SECRET

50X1-HUM

-2-

and 1950, a large-scale street-paving program was carried out in Khaskovo in which stone blocks fitted together were used as paving. New recreation parks have also been laid out.

The Uzundzhovo Agricultural Cooperative

5. The agricultural cooperative at Uzundzhovo (N4158 E2539) has been publicized as a model cooperative because it regularly attains the highest rates of cotton production in the country. Membership in the TKZS (Trudovo Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Labor Cooperative Agrarian Farm) is almost unanimous, partly because the government forbids land holdings larger than 100 decares (approximately 25 acres), but even more because TKZS members are exempt from taxes for the first two years of membership and also enjoy liberal tax reductions thereafter.
6. The cotton grown by the Uzundzhovo TKZS is taken to government mills where it is used for ready-to-wear clothing. The government retains a portion of the clothing and returns the remainder to the cooperative. Members receive clothing allotments from the cooperative according to their contributions to the TKZS in terms of time. The members are allowed to sell any of the clothing which they do not need.

SECRET